

Time to Come Out Punching

It is time for us to shake off our hesitancy and come out punching.

This paper, as our readers know, has always lived on circulation and fund drives conducted by its readers and supporters. In this, we have not differed from other workingclass, socialist publications in the history of our land.

Each of these drives has been essential to our existence. None could fail.

But this year, for the first time, we have not yet succeeded in getting our circulation drive off the ground. Two weeks ago, along with our opening of the annual \$100,000-spring fund appeal, we called for a renewal of this circulation drive. We had hoped to be able to organize both without using valuable front page space for urgent pleas.

It has not yet worked. As of now, we've reached only 30 percent of our Worker subscription goal, and less than half of our DW goal. Yet there are areas that have shown the job can be done. Thus, the Minnesota-Dakotas Committee of readers has virtually reached its campaign targets, and has turned in far more subs than areas much larger in readership and population.

Here in New York, Manhattan's lower east side committee has reached its goal. Committees in Yorkville, northeast Bronx, among garment workers have likewise shown results depend on getting out and doing the job.

It must be done if we are to have a Daily Worker or a Worker. Failure to develop the circulation campaign has meant the loss of many thousands of dollars to the DW and Worker. As regards the \$100,000 fund drive, the total received in the first two weeks since the appeal was made is \$689—the bulk of it received Wednesday night at a New York Communist Party conference.

For weeks we've been putting off all obligations, scraping together what we could, borrowing heavily on the expectation that both drives would develop without emergency pleas in the paper.

We cannot hold out any further. We can no longer postpone obligations or hold off creditors or borrow. In fact, we need to meet heavy past obligations, as well as present ones.

We need immediate response to the \$100,000 fund drive, as well as rapid development of the circulation campaign if we're to meet these obligations and keep going.

We know many of our readers are entering into a holiday week. But despite this, we must ask for emergency measures NOW to keep your paper going.

We ask that individual readers and organized reader groups get busy over the weekend, and rush all money they collect to us.

Make checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all funds to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

UAW Votes Changes In Craft Locals' Role

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, April 11.—The United Auto Workers convention today approved important policy and constitutional changes to meet the threat of craft-unionism and the growing problem of organizing the rapidly rising number of technological and other white-collar workers in the automotive industries.

Approval by more than 90 percent came after a sharp debate in which some delegates backed minority report that charged the proposed changes are "backward steps toward craft unionism."

Other UAW news—Pages 3 and 4

Walter Reuther, the president, gave the delegates assurance, however, prior to voting, that the changes are not a basic change in the union's industrial structure, and that they are mainly designed to strengthen the union's unity and bargaining power and to provide the "tools" needed for 1958 bargaining. He said that had the union met the problem earlier it would have done better in 1955 negotiations.

The debate was set off with a speech by Leonard Woodcock, vice-president in charge of the General Motors and aircraft divisions of the UAW, in which he warned that the union's future will in large measure depend on meeting the problem of the skilled and white-collar and technical workers.

The problem facing the union, as in some of other industrial unions, became acute especially since the 1955 General Motors and Ford contracts were signed and the unauthorized strikes of the skilled tradesmen of the companies. The skilled groups charge they are considerably behind the rates of workers represented by craft unions and attribute that condition to lack of adequate representation within the industrial unions.

The 1955 strikes were followed by the formation of the Society of Skilled Trades, an independent union that is most seriously challenging the UAW for representation of tool shop employees of GM and other corporations.

With the National Labor Relations Board and employers favoring carved out craft elections, Woodcock warned that unless some adjustment was made to meet the desire of the skilled crafts and technicians for "self-determination" within the industrial union, they will choose craft unions and the old condition of "divide and rule" that preceded the UAW will return.

Some delegates voiced the view that neither of the reports to the convention meets the problem. There was an obvious uncertainty

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NEW YORK C.P. COUNTIES POSTPONE CONVENTIONS

The Manhattan and Brooklyn County offices of the Communist Party announced yesterday that their county conventions, originally scheduled for this weekend, have been postponed to a later date.

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Eastland Tries to Dodge Blame for Smear of Norman

WASHINGTON, April 11—Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), chairman, and William E. Jenner (R-Ind), member of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, today made vain attempts to withdraw a claim they had made earlier in the day that the State

Department had cleared the subcommittee's smear of the late E. Herbert Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt.

In the statement which they later tried to withdraw Eastland

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and Jenner claimed that the State Department had checked with the FBI and "corroborated the truth" of the subcommittee information. They also asserted that the State Department "cleared for publication" the transcript of a hearing last month at which old subcommittee charges were revived and aired again.

(They made these assertions in a statement telephoned to press associations by a subcommittee staff member. Later, the subcommittee asked that the statement be pulled back but one of the press associations had already published it and refused to withdraw it.)

Norman committed suicide last Thursday in Cairo and Canadians attributed his act in part to the subcommittee's action in publishing witch-hunt charges which the Canadian government said it had disproved in 1951.

Angry Canadian reaction to the incident reached a climax yesterday, when the Canadian government said in a note that it no longer will supply security information to the U. S. government unless it receives a guarantee that the information will not be given to Congressional committees without

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Canadian Hits

"Timid" Government

OTTAWA, April 11—Opposition leader John Diefenbaker charged in the Commons today that the Canadian government was "too timid, too fearful, too timorous" in its defense of Ambassador E. H. Norman against allegations by a U. S. Senate committee.

Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, jumped to his death from a building in Cairo last Thursday after a U. S. Senate subcommittee resurrected old charges that Norman was a communist.

"In 1951 when the allegations were first made (by the committee), instead of the Canadian government standing up and asking for proof rather than suspicion, it took the attitude of having Mr. Norman transferred from the United Nations in New York to far-off New Zealand," Diefenbaker said.

"That was not the course of courage," he said. "That was not the course that should have been taken if the U. S. committee was to be made to realize that Canadians believe that the responsibility to look after Canadians and their interests is for Canadians alone."



JENNER



EASTLAND

Tell Budget Hearing Of Schools' Plight

By HARRY RAYMOND

Restoration of the Board of Education's request for \$23,000,000 in Mayor Wagner's proposed 1957-58 executive budget for teacher salary increases was demanded yesterday by scores of representatives of teachers organizations, education societies, civic and parent-teacher groups.

Spokesmen for the group filled all available space in the Board of Estimate chamber where the Mayor and other members of the board held the second session of three days of hearings on the \$1,936,234,223 budget. Among those heard was Mrs. Lillian Gates, legislative representative of the New York State Communist Party.

Mrs. Rose V. Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, challenged as "shallow mockery" the Mayor's statement in his budget message that the standard of service furnished by his administration is "unmatched in the nation."

"Unfortunately, the Mayor's rosy picture of our school system cannot obscure the plain fact that tens of thousands of children are on double and even triple shifts," Mrs. Russell declared.

She described how thousands of classes are overcrowded and "scores of schools are not only segregated but have shamefully inferior conditions" with underpaid teaching staffs.

Noting that the Mayor's budget message had been termed a "campaign-year document," Mrs. Russell stated:

"In our opinion a more effective campaign document would be a budget that provides for improved school conditions, plus substantial

progress in integration, and decent salary increases for the entire school staff."

The Teachers Union spokesman said that slashing the proposed appropriation for pay increases from \$23,000,000 to \$4,500,000 "has set the entire staff aflame with indignation and has reduced teacher morale to the desperation point."

She said 24,000 teachers receive "absolutely nothing" in the new budget and 16,000 get "crumbs." The favored 40 percent, it was pointed out, get the raise in two steps—\$200 on Oct. 1 and \$200 on Jan. 1, 1958.

The Teachers Union called for a \$400 across-the-board increase for the entire school staff, effective July 1, 1957. The appropriation for realizing racial integration in the school was termed "token" in character by the union representative.

Others who protested teacher salary scales were Edward V. Murtagh, of the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations; Charles J. Good, president of the Junior High School Teachers Assn.; Dr. Israel Kugler, chairman of Teachers Guild Chapter, New York City Community College; Samuel Hochberg, High School Teachers Assn., and Clarence H. Thompson, Public Education Association.

Mrs. Gates, speaking for the Communist Party, said the \$1,589,000 proposed for work of integrating the schools was "not even a

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Witnesses of All Viewpoints Urge Right of Newsmen to Visit China

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A wide section of American public opinion from right to left today called on Congress to overrule the State Department's ban on sending reporters to China. In a public hearing, remarkable in its essential agreement, six speakers

NEGRO PUBLISHER WON'T LET VIRGINIA CHAMBER BAR HIM

Dr. Chilan B. Powell, Negro publisher of the Amsterdam News said yesterday he planned to attend a dinner for "distinguished Virginians" May 17 despite an attempt to withdraw his invitation.

Dr. Powell said he received the invitation signed by Virginia Gov. Thomas B. Stanley and had made reservations at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond to be there for the affair.

He said he had received a telegram April 9 stating that the invitation was inadvertently issued to him and to please disregard it and return the invitation. However, Powell said, the telegram was signed by Richard F. Gillif, director of activities of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, not the Governor.

"Until I get withdrawal from the Governor I will not consider disregarding the invitation," Powell said. "If the Governor doesn't want me to go I will have to withdraw."

The Chamber of Commerce in Richmond said there had been an error in issuing the invitation.

Rites Tomorrow, 10 a.m., For Edward Strong

Funeral services for Edward Strong will be held at 10 A.M. tomorrow (Saturday) at Concord Baptist Church, Putnam and Marcy Aves., Brooklyn. The Rev. Gardiner Taylor will officiate.

His body will lie in state all day today, from early morning until 10 p.m., at the Arthur Funn funeral chapel, at 433 Nostrand Ave., near Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Friends of the late Communist leader have asked that flowers be omitted. Those who will want to express their sympathy, they suggested, might contribute to a memorial fund now being established to insure the education of his children.

The National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership has expressed its deep sympathy to Mrs. Augusta Strong and the family of Edward E. Strong.

"Edward Strong," the committee said, "was one of the finest characters of the people's movement for civil rights and democratic liberties. He was a sponsor of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership. He was loved by all of us."

The condolences were sent by James W. Ford, secretary, and Rev. Edward D. McGowan, chairman, of the committee.

SHOPS CLOSE IN JORDAN TO PROTEST PREMIER'S OUSTER

AMMAN, Jordan, April 11.—Thousands demonstrated today in protest against King Hussein's dismissal of Premier Suleiman El Nabulsi.

The king yesterday demanded and received Nabulsi's resignation after months of tension between them over the Jordan Government's growing alignment with the left.

Hussein asked former Foreign Minister Hussein Khalidi to form a new cabinet, but diplomatic circles foresaw slight chance of success for him.

The demonstrations coincided with the 22-year-old monarch's summons to Khalidi to establish a new government. They

were concentrated in Nablus, where schools and shops closed and residents poured into the streets. Nablus is the chief town of the country west of the Jordan River.

Starting early this morning, Nablus students and villagers from the surrounding area marched through the streets calling for the return of Nabulsi. They carried anti-western and pro-Nabulsi banners.

At noon, the "Guidance Committee" representing all national parties issued pamphlets calling for quiet and an end to the strike until the Government situation clears up.

told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that they opposed the State Department's ban. They gave support, direct or indirect, to William Worthy, Negro correspondent of the Baltimore Afro-American, whose passport was lifted because of his visit to China three months ago.

The turnout of the press, radio and television in the Senate's large caucus room made it clear that this was no perfunctory session. And Sen. William Fulbright (D-Ark) stressed the extraordinary nature of the hearing when he commented that there was present the Daily Worker's executive editor, Simon W. Gerson, "an admitted Communist, defending constitutional rights."

In a prepared statement read to the committee, Gerson fully associated the Daily Worker in support of Worthy's fight and recounted the evidence of passport discrimination against the Daily Worker in the "worst years of the cold war."

Moving from the newspaper field to that of travel generally, Gerson blasted the State Department's refusal to grant passports to Paul Robeson and Dr. W.E.B. DuBois as "a form of national detention."

Preceding Gerson in the witness chair were Will Maslow, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress; J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington Post and secretary of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Julius Frandsen, Washington bureau manager of the United Press, and Joseph F. Collis, president of the American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO; Irving Ferman, Washington representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, was the final witness.

All the witnesses opposed the State Department's ban on passports for reporters to China. In addition, Maslow and Gerson urged Congress to make clear that the right to travel was a basic constitutional right that no executive agency could limit.

Maslow specifically rejected suggestions from Sen. Bourke Hickeloooper (R-Iowa) that American citizens should be denied passports because of their "activities or propensities."

FREEDOM OF PRESS

Gerson stressed that the right to travel for newspapermen was an aspect of the right to gather news and therefore part of freedom of the press. He asked to have placed in the record January, 1956, Columbia Law Review by Leonard Boudin entitled "The Constitutional Right to Travel." Sen. Theodore F. Green (D-RI), chairman of the

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NO RECORD OF SOBELL EXPULSION, SAYS MEXICO

The Mexican Department of Migration has stated that there is no record that ordered the expulsion of Morton Sobell from Mexico, it was reported yesterday.

A letter to this effect, on official Migration Department stationery, was filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals by attorneys for Morton Sobell to prove that the prosecution lied when it claimed Mexico had deported Sobell.

The new evidence, in addition to previous documentation refuting the prosecution, was cited as further reason for a new hearing. The Appeals Court, now considering an appeal by Sobell for a hearing, was asked to include the Mexican letter in its deliberations.

Sobell, who maintains his innocence, is imprisoned in Alcatraz.

on a 30-year sentence for alleged conspiracy to commit espionage. He charges that the prosecution illegally kidnapped him from Mexico, and then, to make him appear a fugitive, said he had been deported by Mexico.

The letter was written to Juan Manuel Gomez Gutierrez, a Mexican attorney, March 9 "by consent of the head of the department" by Migration Inspector Jose Inez Perez. It was forwarded to Sobell's attorneys in New York by Sobell's Mexican attorney, Dr. Luis Sanchez Potosi.

The letter states: "I wish to advise you that in the files pertaining to Morton Sobell, U.S. citizen, there is no record to the effect that this Department has ordered his expulsion from the country."

N. Y. Cleric to Lead Capitol Pilgrimage

The Rev. Thomas Kilgore, pastor of Harlem's Friendship Baptist Church, has been named mobilizer of the May 17 "Pilgrimage for Freedom," it was learned yesterday.

Headquarters for the Rev. Kilgore will be located in the 20 W. 40th St. NAACP offices.

The prayer pilgrimage, called to protest anti-Negro violence in the South, will assemble in Washington on May 17, the third anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision against segregated public schools. It has been estimated by the three leaders who united in calling the pilgrimage that 500,000 persons will assemble in Washington at the Lincoln Memorial.

The three leaders were the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala.; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and A. Philip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Rev. Kilgore has been voted a six-week leave of absence from his church to expedite what has been said will be the biggest anti-segregation demonstration in the nation's history. The pilgrimage is scheduled to begin exactly at noon on May 17, coinciding with the precise moment that Chief Justice Warren began reading the historic decision on May 17, 1954.

Assistants in four regional headquarters will assist the Rev. Kilgore in his work as mobilizer.

Yesterday's Amsterdam News reported that there was some doubt

whether the U.S. Interior Department will grant permission to use the Lincoln Memorial for the pilgrimage, because of a reluctance to close it to visitors for a day. Wilkins, on the other hand, said he didn't believe a monument that honored Lincoln, the Emancipator, would be denied to those coming to pray for their freedom.

Revoke 'Socks' Parole—He Goes Back to Jail

Joseph (Socks) Lanza, key figure in alleged parole "fix" charge, went back to prison yesterday after the State Board of Parole revoked his parole.

Lanza was picked up by three detectives and put in maximum security at the Tombs City Prison to await transfer to Sing Sing, where he has nearly a year to serve.

Sentence 12 IRA Men in North Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 11.—Northern Ireland courts today sentenced 12 members of the Irish Republican Army to prison terms of five to eight years. A man convicted of helping one band drew a three-year term.

Rev. King's Secretary Stirs CCNY Campus Forum

City College had a "Hyde Park Day" yesterday. Some 400 students assembled on the green campus under blue skies to hear and question spokesmen for Communist, Socialist and pacifist viewpoints. They gave their warmest reception to Bayard Rustin, pacifist, secretary of the Rev. Martin Luther King, who appealed for backing to the May 17 march on Washington marking the third anniversary of the Supreme Court decision on school integration.

The students, who were grouped in a huge circle on the lawn, also applauded heartily when Rustin appealed for a student campaign to ban the H-bomb.

Other speakers were Joseph Clark, foreign editor of the Daily Worker; Eric Haas, of the Socialist Labor Party; Michael Harrington of the Young Socialist League, and Myra Tanner Weiss, of the Socialist Workers Party.

Clark dealt mainly with what he called the "major issue of our time—war or peace in the atomic age." He recalled that at Geneva President Eisenhower declared

that he believed Bulganin sincerely wanted peace and that Premier Bulganin in turn said he thought the President desires peace. "It must be co-existence or no existence between Russia and America, the two major atomic powers," Clark said.

Rustin strongly supported the non-violence tactics of the Montgomery movement. He contrasted the democratic reforms in Poland with the "retrogression to Stalinism in Hungary," and attributed the difference to the fact that in Poland the workers pursued non-violent tactics while in Hungary they resorted to violence. The May 17 pilgrimage, Rustin said, will be a demonstration for equality and against racism and colonialism.

Michael Harrington supplemented Rustin's appeal for the May 17 pilgrimage by announcing that various student organizations in the city are getting together to give it organized backing. He urged City College students to arrange a desegregation meeting a week before the march on Washington.

Eric Haas devoted his speech to an appeal for a socialist society on an industrial union basis. He declared that peace could not be attained until America was socialist. He was echoed in this latter view by Miss Weiss.

Harrington said a united socialist movement in this country must work primarily toward the establishment of a Labor Party.

Many questions were directed to Clark, most of them asking how he justified Soviet actions in Hungary, Israel and elsewhere. Clark explained that he was not a spokesman for the Soviet Union and that the American Communists had clearly indicated their independent position at their recent convention. He argued that America's national interests required an end to the cold war between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R.

The meeting, which lasted from noon to 2 p.m., was sponsored by the Academic Freedom Week Committee of the CCNY Student Council.

Witchhunters Fall Out of Rhythm

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Richard Arens, staff director of the House Un-American Activities Committee, apparently had a bad day yesterday as he questioned his third group of musicians in the committee's sortie into what they see as subversion among tympanists, double basses, bassoon players and others. He told one witness gloomily, "We're losing the cold war all over the world." And throughout the day he took cracks at unnamed columnists.

At one point after a question on dancing put to a teacher, Arens said, "Now tomorrow some writer for the press will say the commit-

tee finds dancing subversive, which of course is not true."

He seemed a little bitter that "certain columns in the press the last couple of days" had failed to appreciate that "this committee is developing some factual basis" for exposing Communist activities, as he claimed.

When Oakley C. Johnson, English tutor, of 75 W. 89 St., was on the stand, Arens had an underling carry to the witness scores of what he called "thermostats," meaning photostats, of articles in the now defunct "Soviet Russia Today," the "Communist," and the Daily Worker, going back as far as 1934, all signed with Johnson's byline.

No matter how often Arens mentioned the Daily Worker, he never slipped up and called it the Daily Worker. It was always "the Communist Daily Worker."

When Johnson persisted in taking the First and Fifth Amendments as to his authorship, Arens said: "You understand the Congress and this committee takes the position you can write anything you want. We just want you to tell us you wrote 'em." Patiently the witness claimed his Constitutional privileges. Then he was asked:

"Do you know whether anyone in this room now is connected with the Communist Daily Worker?"

When he got no response, Arens asked: "There's a writer at the press table now for the Communist Daily Worker, isn't there?"

Rep. Clyde Doyle (D-Calif.), again in the chairman's chair after it was held in the morning by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), intervened. He said he thought it was "proper to say at this point" that the committee did not interfere with freedom of the press. "They're all welcome," he observed.

Arens' day was not helped any by Earl Robinson, composer and song-writer. Arens read from an introduction to a book of People's Songs got out in 1947 when, he said, Robinson was on its board. He asked about a phrase, "music for political action."

Music, said Robinson chattily, had been used for political action down through history. He cited "John Brown's Body."

"And in the American Revolution—if you'll pardon the expression," Robinson added lightly, "Rennington Rifle" was sung.

And before the amazed committeemen could stop him, he hummed, "Oh, the rifle, the rifle in her hands will be no trifle."

Rep. Doye then asked Robinson to show him one song he'd written

which built up the Constitution. Robinson said "Everything I've written does," and recited, as an example, from "Ballad for Americans," which won an Academy Motion Picture Oscar award in 1945, the words from the Declaration of Independence on "inalienable rights."

No, said Doyle querulously, he meant one that "promotes the stars and stripes." Robinson asked him if he knew his "What is America to me?" and he recited softly, while chairman Moulder slept:

"The house I live in, a plot of earth, a street;

"The grocer and the butcher, the people that I meet. . .

"The children in the playground, the faces that I see

"All races, all religions, that's America to me."

Doyle interrupted, saying, "Mail me a copy. I'll pay you for it."

"But the biggest line," said Robinson quickly, "is: 'A dream that's been a-growing for 150 years.'"

The Congressman then said pleadingly, why, after such a magnificent conception, "do you tear down?"

"I never tear down," Robinson said softly.

Arens' cracked-phonograph voice was heard: "Are you now a Communist?"

"Do you expect me to answer?" laughed Robinson. Then he declined to, saying, "I don't feel subversive."

Late in the day Elias Carman, 267 W. 89 St., one of a procession of musicians with the Symphony of the Air summoned by the committee, took the stand and said he was at present not a Communist.

Arens asked whether Carman knew Earl Browder? Carman declined to answer, invoking his privileges. A when-did-you-stop-beating-your-wife question followed. What was Carman's relation to

Earl Browder when he was a member of the CP?

"What is your position on Communism?" Arens rolled off his tongue, a question he has asked virtually every witness. He got the reply, "I said I'm not a member and I'm not kidding you. If I agreed with it I'd be a member of it."

"This is not a laughing matter," Arens rebuked him theatrically. "The Communist conspiracy is deadly serious. We're losing the cold war all over the world." Then came the inevitable. Were there people in Symphony of the Air he knew to have been Communists?

"I have to decline, because it assumes I'm in a position to know," said the musician.

Asked if he knew an "Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams," he declined to answer and volunteered, insisting on repeating it, that he, Carman, was "not ever connected with espionage." Asked whether, if he were offered immunity, he would reveal what he knew to the committee about Adams, he said he would. But he declined to say he would testify freely on "how the conspiracy uses musicians," saying he knew nothing of that. Arens said he had left out the word "Communism" to "be fair."

British Block Cyprus Peace, Makarios Says

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 11.—Archbishop Makarios, Cypriot spiritual and political leader en route to Athens, Greece, told newsmen here today that the path to peace in Cyprus will be open only when Britain ends its present state of emergency there.

The British are continuing to impose death sentences against rebellious Cypriots and continuing their military operations against members of the pro-Greek movement on the Mediterranean island,

Hennings Sees Monday Crucial In Fight for Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Unless action can be forced on the Administration's civil rights bill this Monday in the Senate Judiciary Committee, its passage this session is endangered, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) reiterated yesterday.

For three straight Mondays, Sen. Hennings has sought to get action in the committee headed by Dixiecrat Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi. Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC), Samuel Ervin (D-NC) and John L. McClellan (D-AR) have each time raised enough extraneous questions to prevent action. On another occasion, failure by most of the Republican members who pledged to support civil rights to attend the committee meeting prevented action for lack of a quorum.

Next Monday, Sen. Hennings stated, is the last opportunity to get the Administration civil rights measure out of committee before the Easter holiday begins on April 19. After that date it is widely believed the Dixiecrats have a better chance of killing the bill through filibustering when and if it hits the floor.

If no action is taken next Monday, there will be a necessary delay of two weeks, as it is certain there will be no meeting April 22, the day after Easter. By that time, according to those who have followed the fate of civil rights bills here, there will be such pressure



HENNINGS

for other parts of the Administration's legislative program that the Dixiecrats will be in a position to "trade" on which ones to take up.

For all of these reasons, Sen. Hennings says Monday's session of the judiciary committee is "crucial" since "time is slipping by rapidly."

There are 11 professed supporters of civil rights legislation on the 15-man judiciary committee—a majority of them Republicans. Only four Dixiecrats of the eight Democrats on the committee are pledged to defeat the measures. So Monday's decision in the committee is squarely up to the Republican contingent, most of whom are sponsors of the measure.

GUS HALL IN COURT MONDAY ON 2d SMITH ACT CHARGE

Gus Hall, released from Leavenworth Prison 12 days ago after an eight-year term stemming from his 1949 Smith Act conviction with 10 other national Communist Party leaders, will appear in Federal Court Monday to continue bond on a second Smith Act indictment.

Hall, a veteran of many labor struggles who served in the Navy during World War II, was hit harder than most for his political ideas. After Judge Harold E. Medina sentenced him to the maximum five-year term under the Smith Act, Hall became a political refugee in 1951.

Three more years were added to his term, this time for "contempt," after he was re-arrested that summer in Mexico.

Hall's appearance at 10:30 Monday, in Room 318 at the U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square, is to continue the \$5,000 bond posted under the "membership" clause of the Smith Act, now being tested in the Supreme Court appeal of the Lightfoot case.

All the Communist leaders in the 1949 trial were indicted on two counts—the "conspiracy" charges, under which they were tried, and also "membership." None have been brought to trial on the second count, and no Smith Act case



GUS HALL

since has involved the double charge.

Hall served the full eight years, less the standard time off for good behavior. His release is conditional on regular reports to a parole officer.

As he left Leavenworth, Hall was required to post the \$5,000 bond under the "membership" clause of the Smith Act. At Monday's hearing, his attorney, John Abt, is expected to argue for its continuance.

UAW URGES WOMEN'S JOB RIGHTS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

ATLANTIC CITY, April 11.—The United Auto Workers convention took note here that layoffs have hit hardest at women workers. The convention said also that Negro women are the last to be hired and the first to be laid off. A convention resolution urges that

no contract be signed that discriminates against women workers or any other segment or group in the union; that all locals must have "equal pay for equal work" clause in contracts; that the model maternity clause be negotiated in all contracts; and that the union work for appropriations for child care centers and nursery schools for the children of working mothers and for the motherless children of working fathers.

The UAW has 175,000 women members, the largest in the history of the union.

During the debate on the collective bargaining program for 1958, Ernest Mazey, speaking as a delegate from Detroit's East Side, Local 212, said there ought to be a special resolution entitled, "1957 Bargaining Program."

Mazey said his local is engaged in a struggle with Chrysler and refuses to let the company move dies and other equipment out of the plants.

Also he said the Chrysler workers are confronted with the corporation seeking to impose General Motors production standards on Chrysler workers.

He declared that 20 years ago the union successfully challenged the employer concept that the employer has the sole say on wages, hours, working conditions.

In the 1957 bargaining, he continued, the union must challenge the concept that the employer is the sole judge of plant removals and production schedules shall be.

He said UAW president Walter Reuther brought forward the concept that contracts were living documents, and he declared that

this concept has to be reasserted. He asked the convention to protect some 1957 demands on job runaways and speedup.

COAST DOCKERS TO ASK PAY RAISE, 8-HOUR SHIFT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—West Coast dock workers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on June 15, will demand a wage increase and a minimum daily work shift of eight hours plus increased skill rates and five cents an hour additional for welfare.

These decisions were made during a three-day caucus of longshore, shipclerks and walking boss locals of the ILWU, which followed the union's 12th biennial convention and ended yesterday.

The union's contract with the Pacific Maritime Association is open June 15 for review of wages and welfare, plus any two other items selected by the union. Negotiations or arbitration of the issues must be completed by the June 15 date under the contract.

The caucus also voted to continue to fight for a common expiration date for the contracts of the East, Gulf and West coasts, and Alaska and Hawaii, and it accepted a recommendation of the Coast Labor Relations Committee that a Sept. 30 date, to coincide with the expiration date on the East Coast be adopted "if certain conditions are obtainable."

"We take the position," said the committee's recommendation, "that in view of our work and concessions in the interest of seeking a common expiration date we are en-

titled to more than just the amount of the East Coast wage increase set for 1958."

The committee proposed a 7-cent wage increase on June 15 and another 10 cents on Oct. 1.

Also recommended and adopted was that the 10-cent skill differential be raised to 25 cents per starlight time hour and the 15-cent skill differential be raised to 35 cents, with other skilled rates being changed accordingly.

Among other things envisioned in the proposed welfare increase is increased life insurance coverage. ILWU dock workers are at present covered by \$1,000 life insurance policies.

The proposed eight-hour minimum work shift would be flexible to 9 hours when a ship is sailing.

William Lawrence, president of ILWU Local 13 in Wilmington, Calif., chaired the caucus. Howard Bodine of Local 8, Portland, was elected secretary.

L. B. Thomas of Local 13, Wilmington and Bodine, were nominated without opposition to succeed themselves as members of the Coast Labor Relations Committee. Their election will be subject to coast referendum. ILWU president Harry Bridges serves as chairman of the committee.

The caucus heard reports on welfare and pension funds, including a report on the ILWU-PMA dental care plan for children.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Capitalist Can't Represent Workers

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to see more readers' letters on trade union problems. After all, most of us make a living from our labor and belong to unions. White collar workers will be organized in unions in the near future. Many progressive workers can be of great help in this task of organizing the white collar workers. The labor movement is on the way to do it and without the progressive workers in that field it will be harder and take much longer.

The conception of production and non-production workers has changed in modern times. Service jobs are just as important as producing commodities. One cannot work without the other.

It is true that we have about 16 million organized workers in a united trade union organization. But we have 64 million wage earners. The field is open to organization.

The leaders of monopoly capital are well aware of this and they are doing everything they can to avoid or postpone this process. It's not only that they don't want the unorganized workers to win union conditions. But they know what a trade union organization of 30 million workers will be. What political and economic power it will have!

In their efforts to undermine the unions and prevent organization of the unorganized, especially white collar workers, the employers smear the unions with the charge of corruption. They do not tell us, of course, that corruption has its roots in the capitalist system. It comes from a dog eat dog system.

The Dave Beck issue in my opinion involves more than Dave Beck or the union he represents. It affects the whole labor movement to a larger or smaller degree. It comes from the conception of extravagant salaries for union officials. Presidents get \$50,000 a year and so down the line.

The conception is that a good man is worth such money and if the workers pay for it they get it back in higher wages. But the trouble is that when officials get such money they don't put it in stockings. They invest it in capitalist enterprises. Money makes money. They started to represent labor and become capitalists.

One would have to be an angel to be able to represent workers while having an investment and the workers improvement will cost him money. I think the Communist Party and

the Daily Worker should refute this ideology.

If this is presented in the right light the workers will understand it. A capitalist can't represent workers.

A trade union official has to make a decent living, have decent security, at least as much as we get from the capitalists. But a trade union official must not be engaged in business.

I'd like to ask other readers to write their ideas on this subject. It is timely with the Dave Beck case in the news and everybody thinks.

BELLA

Strikers Would Appreciate Aid

Editor, Daily Worker:

In reply to James Ford's letter condemning the Daily Worker editorial on American and British labor, my opinion is that the editorial was 100 percent right in urging our unions to pledge support, moral and financial, to the British workers.

Brother Ford—in so doing, we would be supporting them in their struggle against British capital and American imperialism. Ford is right, of course, that labor should be against the cold war, etc. But speaking realistically, to urge labor leaders to call for abandoning NATO, etc., now is OK, but the proposal of the DW is one the AFL-CIO would accept now, and it would help to strengthen their solidarity with British labor.

Many times, I have seen the glow in the faces of fellow workers during a strike when other unions sent moral and financial support (it also comes in handy when you are hungry). I think this expression by our unions would be in line with the help for the miners in 1950 or the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott last year or the Kohler strike. It's all the same, Brother Ford, helping your fellow workers to fight the bosses.

"THE COOL ONE"
April 4

How to Help British Workers

Editor, Daily Worker:

Does Comrade Ford want to help the British workers? It doesn't look it by his criticism of George Morris' article on "Aid to British Labor" (March 25).

Comrade Ford proposed to eliminate the disease of imperialism as the only means of helping British labor. While we are doing that, what aid will the British working class get immediately?

This seems to be a mechanical approach. It takes for granted that the American working class

is already on the march to eliminate imperialism and to end the cold war.

The fact is that the American working class is not rousing itself to help the British working class financially. Such help must of necessity be a blow to imperialism.

By the same token, using the yardstick of Comrade Ford, let us not fight for shorter hours, civil rights, etc. because this is the "symptom of the disease—the disease is capitalism itself."

Such a position can only help capitalism and postpone the actual cure.—M. D.

APRIL 5.

A Poem On Thomas Jefferson

LOS ANGELES.

Editor, Daily Worker:

To Honor the Sage of Monticello born 214 years ago, April 13, 1743, in Virginia.

Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, also wrote a proverb bold and clear.—

"The Tree of Liberty should be nourished frequently, by the blood of tyrants."

Abraham Lincoln, a Jeffersonian at heart, proclaimed a credo, that children still read and hear:—

"Whenever the people shall grow weary of their existing government, they have the Constitutional right to amend it, or the revolutionary right to overthrow it."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Jefferson of our time, broadcast his fireside chats without the slightest fear:—

"We are all immigrants, and all revolutionaries."

If today these Presidents wrote or printed such words in many American cities, they would be hailed before one of those Congressional un-American Committees, and maybe jailed, but remember, Jefferson in his time, helped nullify the un-American Acts called Alien and Sedition.

So today in this climate, The Sage of Monticello Would again lift voice and pen, With logic keen and witty, To expose every single un-American Committee, Demanding its abolition, Thus refreshing the American Tradition.—V.M.S.

Use of Epithets Deplored

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am very unhappy to see the type of exchange that is taking place between James Ford on the one side and George Morris and one Jacob Samuelson on the other.

The thing that disturbs me is

the harsh attitude taken towards him. Though I am not in complete agreement with him on the matter he raised, I feel that the replies given him have been overly strong, harsh, and in some part insulting.

The fact that James Ford has given long and noble service to the Negro people and to the CP (twice Vice-Presidential candidate) is too well known to go into. To characterize him as sectarian, isolated and reminiscent of a 1919 type Communist is phrase-mongering of the worst type, and similar to the tendencies Ford is accused of.

If we are to continue our discussion let us do it in a comradely fashion and not fall into the old Left Sectarian tendency of turning on one another as if the enemy is in our ranks and lose sight of our real enemy, CAPITALISM.

Fraternally,
Jack Beveridge.
April 8

Justice for The Indians

Editor, Daily Worker:

On November 11, 1794, there was signed a treaty between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Six Nations, or more commonly, the Iroquois. Of the six nations, the most powerful was the Seneca, and article 3 of this Treaty stipulated the exact boundaries of that nation. The United States solemnly pledged that it "will never claim the same" and that the land within those boundaries "shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States."

This Treaty is the oldest continuing treaty into which our country has entered; the mutual pledge of the contracting powers remains legally binding and has remained unbroken. But now the Government of the United States is in the process of breaking that pledge, solemnly ratified in treaty form; and in breaking

the pledge, the U.S. Government threatens to drive from their ancestral lands and from their homes about one thousand Seneca Indians.

This threat arbitrarily and forcibly to create one thousand dispossessed men, women, and children does not involve some distant country in the Near East, but involves people living right now in the State of New York.

The homes of these people are to be flooded as the result of a dam-building project of the Engineers Corps of the Army, and this is to be done despite the fact that the people involved have protested against the action. It is to be done at a cost exceeding one hundred million dollars, though civilian experts have cast grave doubts on its usefulness, and though Governor Harriman appealed to the Engineer Corps to "take a new look" at the project. Included in President Eisenhower's recent budget message was a provision for the appropriation of a million dollars to begin the plans for this dam.

There is some reason to doubt the purity of the motives behind this move to confiscate 9,000 acres of land. Meanwhile, pleading "emergency", the U.S. Government has filed condemnation proceedings against the Seneca Indian Nation in the District Court of Western New York. Thus, right now, a minimum of 250 families, enjoying property rights guaranteed by treaty, face eviction.

The Association on American Indian Affairs (48 E. 86th St., N. Y. 28, N. Y.), the Indian Rights Association, in Philadelphia, and the Friends (Quakers) Committee on National Legislation, in Washington, have all condemned this governmental action. All partisans of justice should join in this opposition, with letters to the Governor, the President, and to Senator Richard L. Neuberger, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, in Washington.

Herbert Aptheker, April 9.

To Those (Trusts) Who Have . . .

WASHINGTON.—Final report of the House Select Committee on Small Business headed by Rep. Wright Patman, says that between 1952 and 1955 the "profits of smaller corporations have declined, while those of the largest corporations have gone up."

For the five and a half years from January 1951, to June 1956, the average annual profit rate (as a percentage of stockholders investment) was 12.8 percent for manufacturing corporations with assets of over \$100 million, while for those with assets of less than \$250,000 the average rate was only 6.9 percent.

In the period between 1952 and 1955 the profits of three top soft drink companies rose 109 percent; of seven top chemical companies 62 percent; three top auto companies 129 percent; five top cement companies 74 percent; three top glass companies 99 percent; seven top steel companies 118 percent; three top aluminum companies 112 percent.

KNIGHT OF THE FLY-ASH, FAREWELL! . . .

AT 2 P.M. ON Tuesday, April 9, 1957, Hugh Quinn, the councilman from Queens, handed in his resignation. Following the advice of Lord Byron that "all farewells should be sudden," Quinn acted as the Council, already in session for 90 minutes, was about to vote to kick him out.

Thus the promising career of a local statesman comes to an end. And all because he dared to serve his fellow-men in a fashion they could not appreciate.

Who can forget those words

of his attorney, J. Wolfe Chassen, at the hearing on April 1 that Quinn was "five years ahead of his time in advocating fly-ash in cement?"

Yes, five years ahead of time—at \$250 a week, 52 weeks a year from the trucking company that carts the life-giving substance from the ash-bins of Consolidated Edison and sells it—under a law obtained by Quinn—as a substitute for cement or as an additive in the making of concrete, reportedly bringing the strength of said concrete up to the level of a high-grade breakfast food.

OR WHO WILL forget those eloquent words on the same occasion by Quinn himself, that his fly-ash legislation would reduce the cost of construction and thus aid the Transit Au-

thority, that it would boost business, that it would lower rents? Ever the visionary! Let the world mock and scorn him, he will save the world from itself!

Or that magnificent final hearing on April 5 when Attorney Chassen, a volume of Blackstone under his arm and the tongue of Demosthenes somewhere in his mouth, cried out that Quinn was a "red-blooded American" (fly-ash builds up the corpuscles!) that Quinn was a "human being" (evidently a moot point in the proceedings), that Quinn was "a loved husband, a devoted father and a proud grandfather." (Fly-ash makes for virility!)

Or that unforgettable scene in City Hall last Tuesday—to be known in future histories of fly-ash as The Resignation—when Quinn told the assembled disci-

ples, dressed in the guise of wandering reporters, that it had been a "great personal sacrifice" for him to remain in the City Council. Then why did he remain, you ask. Why else but to serve his constituents—the Triboro Trucking Corporation, the MacKay Trucking Corporation and the Sequoia Realty Corporation.

STRONG MEN who were present in City Hall on Tuesday will sob softly in future years as they tell their grandchildren of Hugh Quinn's final words: "My conscience is clear. I would do the same thing over and over again!"

Does anyone doubt it? So here let us say farewell to the Knight of the Fly-Ash.

Whatever you do, wherever you are, we know you will be at least a half-time devotee of

fly-ash, operating in what might be described as a half-ashed way.

Back you go, Hugh Quinn, to private business which you never left.

Long you held aloft the torch of fly-ash. Now as you drop it, which of your colleagues in the Council will step forth to pick it up?

Who will carry on for Triboro Trucking, MacKay Trucking, Sequoia Realty, and the hundreds of other businesses which would wither on the vine except for the tender ministrations—duly paid for—by the solons in City Hall?

I hope readers of this column will send me their contributions to the \$100,000 Fund Drive to save the Daily Worker. All such contributions will be gratefully acknowledged here.



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THE CRUCIAL DAY

MONDAY WILL be the crucial day for the Administration's civil rights bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Dixiecrats on the committee, a minority of four out of 15, have been able to stall action on the bill for a month now. They have been aided from time to time by absences from among the majority of professed civil rights sponsors and supporters. The Dixiecrat objective is to keep the bill off the floor until after the Easter Recess beginning April 19. After that it is believed they have a better chance to filibuster the bill to death.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo), who has been hampered by Dixiecrat tricks and Republican absences in getting the bill voted out, has warned that unless the committee acts Monday a civil rights bill may not be passed this session.

The action next Monday depends upon the presence and votes of the seven Republican members of the committee most of whom are sponsors of the legislation. The least that voters can demand of them is presence to support Sen. Hennings' motion.

THE GAP NARROWS

AGAIN THE NEWS from the UN Subcommittee on Disarmament shows that the gap between the stated views of America and the Soviet Union has been considerably narrowed.

Harold Stassen agreed to a 25 percent arms cut to be carried out in two stages, starting with a 10 percent reduction. The reaction of the Soviet representative Valerian Zorin was that the door had been opened for further movement toward disarmament.

The friendly atmosphere at the London disarmament talks contrasts sharply with the war of words between our country and the USSR. But the biggest contrast is between the Stassen proposal and the decision of the Eisenhower Administration to go full-speed ahead with a \$4 billion crash program for intercontinental missiles bearing hydrogen-bomb war-heads.

Isn't it ordinary common sense to seek an end to this deadly race along with the proposed reduction of conventional armed forces?

The recent British White Paper on this subject frankly admitted that there was no defenses against the horror weapons. The only defense is peace. It is realized on both sides of the cold war that World War III would mean mutual annihilation. That became clear at Geneva where both sides stated that neither wanted war.

This makes continued test explosions of nuclear bombs and the race for the ultimate intercontinental missile all the more wrong. It is wrong not only morally but from the viewpoint of national defense. By all means let's cut conventional arms as Stassen urged. Let's also stop the H-bomb tests as the Russians have urged.

IKE AND THE DIPLOMATS

BOTH THE American and Canadian peoples deserved better of President Eisenhower than they received at his press conference Wednesday. In his handling of the inter-related matters of the Norinan suicide and the ambassadorial appointment of McCarthyite Scott McLeod, the President was, by turns, disingenuous, devious and disturbingly eager to slough off the responsibilities of his office.

In the face of Canadian anger over the fact that our State Department (in fact McLeod's division of the department) aided and abetted in the witchhunting Eastland Committee's murderous smear of diplomat Norman, Eisenhower could only weakly alibi that Congress has its untouchable "rights and privileges" to conduct investigations. Then he compounded the insult to Canadian intelligence by hoping that "the thing can now be dropped. . ."

The President was no more forthright in dealing with the appointment of McLeod as ambassador to Ireland, an appointment already termed by both Irish and British newspapers as an affront.

Notoriously a spokesman for McCarthyism within the State Department, McLeod as a center of considerable controversy could hardly be unknown to the President. Even at the golf course he must have heard mention of the name.

Yet when asked by a reporter how McLeod's appointment measures up to Eisenhower's own previously stated standards for U.S. diplomats, the President replied: "Now, Scott McLeod, I am not so well acquainted with him. He was taken on Secretary Dulles' recommendation and I assure you again I have the utmost confidence in Secretary Dulles."

There's a display for you of heroic defense of Presidential decision.

We think the President can do better than that. We think he should withdraw the McLeod nomination. We believe that he should desire, not the hushing up the Norinan case, but the most open and candid examination of the witchhunt policies that led to this tragedy.

CP STATEMENT SUBMITTED AT CITY BUDGET HEARING

Following is part of the statement submitted yesterday by Lillian Gates, on behalf of the New York State Communist Party, to the hearing on the New York City budget:

It is both disappointing and alarming that the gap between word and deed by our city administration in relation to the school system is growing.

For the past few months, there has been a wave of hope that New York City would at long last pave the way for an end to the shocking system of segregated and inferior schools for thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican children. For many months parents and educational groups have labored, together with representatives of the Board of Education to produce a series of fine proposals on zoning, standards, teaching staff, and other aspects designed to overcome the substandard condition of such schools.

These proposals require funds for implementation, on class size, school equipment and on additional teaching staff. The Mayor prided himself on these proposals; but neither he nor this Board of Estimate can pride itself on the lack

of funds to make them possible.

It is possible to find the funds given the determination—despite the obstruction of the Citizens Budget Commission and other vested interest groups.

It is our understanding that the only funds provided for these purposes are in the granting of the school board's supplementary request for \$1,589,000. But these funds are not even a drop in the bucket, in what is needed.

I wish to single out only one school which has been the subject of considerable discussion, and publicity—JHS 258 in the heart of Bedford-Stuyvesant. This school which is almost entirely Negro is notorious for the lack of teaching staff, inadequate equipment and meager curriculum. One of the major factors holding back a real integration of this school is this lack of standards.

While we support the demand for the immediate integration of JHS 258, we consider the failure of the Board of Education to raise standards a further obstacle to achieving the maximum unity of Negro and white parents around this vital question.

The time for such integration throughout the city is NOW—not years or months hence. While we work to end discrimination in private housing, every day which is spent in substandard, segregated schools deprives children of their rights as citizens and as human beings. It deprives children of our city of the experience of interracial playing and learning together, which will so enrich their thinking and preparing them for participating in society in the spirit of democracy and equality.

We therefore urge a genuine approach of some 10 million dollars for the most drastic and immediate improvement in these substandard schools.

On another matter, our city has lagged behind the rich reward which would come from a bold program. We refer to the opening of schools for after-school recreational programs with adequate staff.

The third major point is what has already caused a justified wave of indignation throughout the teaching staff of New York City schools. To propose some \$4 million instead of \$23 million for salary increase has, of course, had the inevitable result of depriving the majority of the teachers of a wage increase, and the rest to what amounts to subway fare money.

UAW CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

ATLANTIC CITY. — There were 288 resolutions sent into the UAW convention, of which 121 dealt with shop problems. The resolutions which were brought out by the Resolutions Committee were what is known as a composite of the 288 resolutions, bearing no local union number on them. This is in contrast to the old UAW days when local union resolutions were read on the floor.

Of the 3,000 delegates here, only 800 were ever at a UAW convention before. The others are new and know little or nothing about the history of the union, its great struggles for rank and file democracy, down through the years.

The National UAW Rank and File Caucus held the second

night of the UAW Constitutional Convention and it was the largest held in more than eight years. Some 400 delegates jammed into a hall with fire marshals refusing to allow 100 more to get in. It was centered mostly on issues, speedup, job run away, decentralizations, model clause, higher pensions. A National Steering Committee was set up.

The Night before, the Administration held its convention caucus with 2,000 attending.

The Administration Caucus calls Carl Stellato, Paul Silvers, Ernie Mazel, some of the leaders of the Rank and File Caucus, "the hot-rods of the UAW."

Autolite worker opposing the dues increase said that his membership had suffered a \$25 to \$35 a week cut in wages and there should be no dues increase.

Walter Reuther replied, the workers took the payout to save their jobs, the International had nothing to do with it, he said.

Article 33 of the Rules Committee in the UAW convention bans nominees for office at the convention from making speeches either accepting or declining. This was felt to be curbing the opportunity for candidates to lay out their program or why they are running. Two years ago Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 and Nat Turner of Buick, Flint made important policy speeches in accepting. It sure helped their votes.

Opponent of the dues increase on the floor said, "The Recreation Department spent \$280,000 and my local union never even got a ping-pong ball."

Labor Catches Brunt of Big Business Attack

CHICAGO. — Illinois is one of the states where, according to Business Week magazine, "strong right-to-work law lobbies are reported busy."

Although no such bill has yet been introduced in the Illinois Legislature big business is waiting for a more "opportune" time. In Indiana, they used incidents growing out of several bitter strikes to launch the drive that has now shackled the labor movement of the Hoosier state.

But many Illinois workers are already disturbed over the fact that the current Senate investigations of racketeering in the labor movement are being made the pretext for a general anti-labor offensive.

As one delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor put it last week: "We know what to expect from anti-labor members of the Senate committee, who want a national right-to-work law, to be even more stringent than the right-to-work laws in their own states."

MORE trade unionists here see the Senate probe mainly a smoke-screen to hide soaring Big Business profits. It serves the employers' efforts to head off any congressional probe of profiteering which

would show Big Business, and not labor, as the source of inflation.

Some of the economic factors behind this probe were pointed out last week by Pete Hoban, president of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union. This affiliate of the Teamsters goes into negotiations next week on contracts which expire May 1.

While he denounced officials who mishandle union funds, Hoban challenged the AFL-CIO vice-president James Carey for his failure in a recent speech here to put the main place for corruption where it belongs.

THERE has been a depression in the farm equipment industry, said Hoban. "Thousands of workers were laid off, yet prices of farm equipment have gone up 8 percent. Why did not Mr. Carey call for a code of ethics for the National Association of Manufacturers?"

"In electrical supplies and products, prices were increased 15 percent, far beyond any wage increases in the industry. If Mr. Carey wants to talk about ethics in the labor movement, he should also discuss the ethics of the leaders in the industry in which his union's members work."

"In the steel industry, workers

got wage increases that would add \$80 million to the cost of steel, but prices were raised \$230 million. Doesn't this kind of gauge of consumers warrant a Senate investigation?"

TRADE unionists here have pointed out that while the headlines emphasize the disclosures of corruption in the Teamsters Union, employers and government agencies are carrying on a many-sided attack against labor.

One of the fruits of this drive was the victory of government prosecutors last week in getting the U. S. Supreme to reverse a lower ruling holding that the United Auto Workers did not violate the law in carrying on political action in 1954 in behalf of Michigan Democratic Senator Pat McNamara.

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TELEVISION

A Look at Some Recent Playhouse 90, Odyssey Shows

ONE OF THE literary events of the season was F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Last Tycoon" on Playhouse 90. Fitzgerald, who died in 1940, remains a major influence among American writers. Don Mankiewicz scripted the teleplay of the novel which Fitzgerald never completed.

Jack Palance starred in this production showing the trials and tribulations of a big shot motion picture producer. In the first few scenes Mankiewicz deftly introduced the many complications of the story:

The producer has a bad film on his hands and decides to secretly spend an additional million to save it; his right hand man is out to knife him; the omnipotent New York office has sent a financial wizard to check on the producer; and he is captivated by the wizard's bewitching paramour.

Thrown in for further plot values are a has-been director who needs Palance's help and the double crossing aide's daughter who needs his love. All this, and not until the second act do we discover the producer has only a few months to live.

It is Fitzgerald, master of our chaotic Twenties, at his brilliant best. Mankiewicz, a super slick craftsman, deserves credit for adapting a complex story in clear, believable terms.



F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

MISSING, HOWEVER, was the bitter cynicism of the original work. Fitzgerald hemmed in, pressured and crushed by a society he detested, always struck out at what he considered responsible. Using a caustic typewriter as rapier or dagger, he often mistook effect for cause. Many a distinguished American writer has been molded by following in Fitzgerald's wake. Unfortunately, Mankiewicz elected to sweeten the script to make it more palatable to sponsors.

Palance, not as vivid as in "Requiem for a Heavyweight," did remarkably well. Cast against type, he demonstrated an ease in character which marks him as one of the better actors in Hollywood. He made an unsuccessful attempt to portray the human inner content of the producer, but the failure may have been inherent in script or direction.

Viveca Lindfors turned in an exceptional job as the woman choosing a way out most convenient, most comfortable and demanding least self explanation. She was a Fitzgerald heroine down to her heels. It had to be seen to be fully appreciated.

ODYSSEY recently took us back to the Roman army during the 17 years of fighting against Hannibal, culminated at the Battle of Zama. The narrator delved into many military tactics (discussed by Clausewitz and utilized by present day generals but the main focus was on Roman foot soldiers.

Through Bill Mauldin's celebrated Willie and Joe, dogfaces of World War II, Odyssey demonstrated the similarity among infantrymen of different periods in history. The strongest apparent relationship was a desire to stop fighting and get home to something else. Of course, Odyssey didn't come right out and say so, but it was there, easily recognizable.

Intercut were film clips of "Scipio Africanus," an Italian film made during Mussolini's rule. Battle scenes were horrifying and appalling for sheer inhumanity. Hollywood's glamor and heroics in warfare paled beside the agonizing ruthlessness of "Scipio Africanus."

Only a few touches were needed to make this program a strong anti-war contribution. But the desired touches never came.

THE COOL freshness of Claire Bloom has won deserving approval of U.S. audiences. On Goodyear Playhouse she demonstrated her fine acting talent in "First Love," an hour dramatic adaptation of a Turgenev story.

All about love, (young love, middle aged love, father love and mother love) it involved a young girl pursued openly by the boy next door and secretly by his widower father.

Facing a difficult task, Hedda Rosten turned out an above average teleplay. Much of the slowness could have been eliminated with better directing from Alex Segal.

Good performances were turned in by Joel Crothers as the boy and by James Daly as his father. Segal proved more competent handling production details than in direction. Though not inspiring, all in all it was an enjoyable program.

VIC MILLER

THERE'S NO FREEDOM OF THOUGHT WITHOUT DOUBT

"From the time of the Peasants' Rebellion on, all true democratic movements have been branded as anti-religious. In part this has been an effort to discredit them, and in part it has been a perception that democracy is anti-authoritarian—that it not only demands the right but imposes the responsibility of thinking for ourselves. And belief is the antithesis to thinking. A refusal to come to an unjustified conclusion is an element of an honest man's religion. To him the call to blind faith is really a call to barbarism and slavery. In being asked to believe without evidence, he is being asked to abdicate his integrity. Freedom of speech and freedom of action are meaningless without freedom to think. And there is no freedom of thought without doubt. The civilized man has a moral obligation to be skeptical, to demand the credentials of all statements that claim to be facts. An honorable man will not be bullied by a hypothesis. For in the last analysis all tyranny rests on fraud, on getting someone to accept false assumptions, and any man who for one moment abandons or suspends the questioning spirit has for that moment betrayed humanity."

—BURGESS EVANS

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Film Festival: Tonight at 8:30. Three Noel Coward sketches (7) 3 pm

News Programs (2) (11) (5) 7 pm Million Dollar Movie: Mr. and Mrs. Smith with Robert Montgomery, Carole Lombard (9) 7:30 and 10

All Star Movie: The Man I Married (13) 7:30 and 10:30 Play: The Case of the Abandoned Horse (4) 9

Big Story (4) 9:30. The George Metesky Case Boxing (4) 10. Ralph 'Tiger' Jones vs Chicago Yejar — Middleweights

Person to Person (2) 10:30. Guests: Former vice-president Henry A. Wallace and jockey Ted Atkinson and family. Nightbeat (5) 11. Guests: Bertram D. Wolfe and Eileen Ford

Night Show: The Awful Truth (7) 11:10

RADIO

Masterwork Hour: Violinist Louis Kaufman WNYC 9 am and 7 pm

Poetry Readings WNYC 11 am Readers Meet Writers WNYC 3 Some Poets Here and Now WNYC 5

Authors from Abroad WNYC 6 News, Monitor WRCA 8 to 10 Middleweight boxing WRCA 10

MOVIES

Edge of City, Selwyn Bachelor Party, Victoria The Rainmaker, Yorktown

Brave One, Astor Gold of Naples, Paris Fear Strikes Out, Blyn Paramount

Wee Georgie, Greenwich Richard III, Symphony Red Balloon, Fine Arts

Solid Gold Cadillac and Silent World, Art Lust for Life, Plaza

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli.

DRAMA

Orpheus Descending, Martin Beck A Land Beyond the River, Greenwich Mews

The Anatomist, Royal, 62 E. 4th. Utopia Limited, Shakespearewrights, 264 W. 87 St.

Visit To a Small Planet, Booth Purple Dust, Cherry Lane

A Hole in the Head, Plymouth Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes

Good King Charles, Downtown Bells Are Ringing, Shubert Volpone, Rooftop Theatre

Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit. Major Barbara, Morosco

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Ambassador Inherit the Wind, National

Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Separate Tables, Music Box Lil Abner, St. James

Trojan Trilogy, Marquee Theatre. 110 E. 59St.

BOOKS:

An Exciting Novel Of Colonial Revolt

THE RAPIDS. By Basil Davidson. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50.

AN UNNAMED "Trusteeship territory" somewhere in Northern Africa is the setting of Davidson's exciting new novel.

The climate is tropical, the Government of the territory paternal, the population unorganized.

In short, it is an amalgam of half a dozen African colonies. The story can be described as the essence of colonial revolt: Kenya, or perhaps British Guiana.

The central character, Captain Stanton, is an old-timer who knows and loves his Africa of the new colonizers, who have only one idea—how to get as much money out of it as possible.

He has lived for many years with an African woman, whom he has sincerely loved but sent back to her people for the sake of their daughter, Stella, who has been educated in Europe where—so her father imagines—her mixed parentage would not be a handicap.

The story begins at the moment when Stella returns after eight years absence, to a father who has been longing for her, but is determined not to ask too much of her, to let her return to the Europe where she belongs.

Stella, however, has very different ideas; and it is the clash between these ideas and her father's which is the subject of this novel.

This is a fast-moving story with a dramatic climax. Captain Stanton is deeply felt and moving character; and his relations with his daughter are particularly well done.—D.L.

What's this?

No Monarchy

THE FIRST FOUR GEORGES.

By Dr. J. H. Plumb. Macmillan. \$4.50

The lives, especially the private lives, of Britain's first four kings named George (1714-1830) had a color and robustness sufficient to ensure that no book about them will be dull.

Much of the color is in Dr. Plumb's book, but his object is primarily to show the role played by the monarchy. He shows how it grew less and less capable of resisting the will of the Ministers, and hints that if stubborn George IV had not died in 1830—before the Parliamentary reform struggle of 1831-32—the deep hatred caused by his sumptuous extravagance might have doomed the monarchy.

A Prodigy

Who Failed

THE STRANGE ENCHANTMENT.

By Geoffrey Cotterell. Lippincott. \$4.95.

ANYONE who likes a novel to be a straightforward account of a

person's whole life will enjoy this one.

It is an interesting and well-told story of an infant prodigy who never makes the grade as an adult pianist, owing to a certain lack of grit in her character. The charac-



ters are sympathetic, and the general tone is tender and gentle.

The 15-year break in the middle unfortunately disrupts the well-developed continuity and changes the focus of interest. This does allow of some anti-Nazi sequences, but it pushes the heroine into the background. The tragic ending is out of harmony with the minor scale of the book as a whole. One could wish that Mr. Cotterell had pulled out all the stops.—A.S.

Love Affair

LEVINE. By James Hanley. Horizon. \$3.50.

In "Levine," the author focuses sharply a brief, unhappy love affair, a wartime relation between a stateless, homeless, sailor and an older woman in Britain, brought up in the blackest clerical repression, whose hateful parents have just been wiped out in the blitz.

It is altogether convincing, and unbelievably horrible.

A Musician

GERTRUDE. By Hermann Hesse. Transatlantic Arts. \$3.

This is a novel about a musician in the Kaiser's Germany, by one of the older generation of German writers who emigrated to escape from militarism.

It's a quiet, gentle tale about love among the artists; and gives an uncommonly good picture of what is actually going on inside a composer's head when he is writing down his music.



The 'Five Great Killers'—No. 2

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The "five great killers," the diseases that account for the greatest mortality rate among adult Americans, are heart disease, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, pneumonia-influenza and diabetes.

The United Press asked five outstanding authorities in those fields to write a simplified account of the causes, symptoms, treatment, prevention and possibility of conquering the "killers."

By W. KENNETH CLARK, M.D. Acting Medical & Scientific Director, American Cancer Society. Written for United Press.

CANCER

Q. How great a Killer is Cancer?

A. Cancer is our second greatest killer—but it's still the cruellest. Last year it destroyed 250,000 lives. By 1958 it will claim 260,000.

Unless curbed it will strike in two of every three American homes. Death rates have been leveling, even falling off with the exception of lung cancer, which killed 24,500 men, 4,500 women last year.

Q. What Causes Cancer?

A. Cancer is a disease characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of cells. If we knew why these cells rebelled against the rules of normal growth it could be cured. We do know a few of the causations: certain coal tar products that are blamed for cancer of the skin, of the lung. But the great underlying WHY has so far been denied us. But our thousands of research scientists are daily creeping closer and closer to that "WHY."

Q. What Are the Outstanding Symptoms?

A. The ACS has evolved seven

danger signals for the detection of cancer:

1. Unusual bleeding or discharge; 2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere; 3. A sore that does not heal; 4. Persistent change in bowel or bladder habits; 5. Persistent hoarseness or cough; 6. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing; 7. Change in a wart or mole.

Q. How Can Cancer Be Prevented?

It can be prevented to a certain extent by removal of potentially cancerous lesions and by removing workers from exposure to known carcinogenic agents present in certain industries. Regular physical checkups will do much to prevent cancer taking your life. The Pap Smear is a fine example of this: At the beginning of the century the president of the American Gynecological Society gloomily announced that uterine cancer was

(Continued on Page 7)

Cancer: Questions, Answers

(Continued from Page 6) almost always fatal. Today as result of early diagnosis, 55 per cent of such cases are being saved, a great many of them through the use of the Pap Smear. This simple examination which takes just a few minutes, reveals cancerous cells in the pre-invasive stage—before they've even begun to grow or spread.

Q. How Can It Be Most Effectively Treated?

A. Only by radiation or by surgery can cancer be cured. The ACS chemotherapy program fills us with hope because, with the use of chemicals, as in the case of leukemia, lives are being prolonged for months, even years. But radiation and surgery remain the bulwarks against cancer.

Q. What Progress Has Been Made in Curing Cancer?

A. In the last few years cancer has changed from a disease of despair to a disease of hope. Today one of every three victims is being saved. Just a couple of years ago the figure was one in four.

There are 800,000 Americans now living who have been saved from cancer. Even a decade ago this figure would have seemed completely improbable of attainment; the first successful lung cancer operation didn't occur until 1938.

Q. Can Cancer Ever Be Conquered?

A. The eventual conquest of cancer comes closer by the minute. Techniques in surgery are steadily improving, permitting more successful operations. Radiation, with the development of isotopes and high voltage machines such as the betatron and cyclotron, is becoming more and more effective as the cancer-destroying rays are shot deeper and deeper into the body to destroy cancers that were formerly beyond our reach. In the fields of chemotherapy and virology great advances are being made. So far no chemical will cure cancer. But the efficiency of several compounds is fast improving. Men who work in those fields say that in a few years they will have new easier cures for cancer.

TV Recommendations

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

- Movie: The Cruel Sea (English) (11) 7:30 P.M.
- Salute to Baseball—Variety (4) 9 P.M.
- Movie: 13 Rue Madeleine (1946) James Cagney, Annabella, Richard Conte. Spy thriller.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14

- Camera Three (2) 11:30 A.M. Academic Freedom—Part 2.
- Times Youth Forum—Africa Today (5) 1 P.M.
- Movie: Blockade (1938) (5) 1:30. The Civil War in Spain.
- Exhibition Baseball: Dodgers-Yankees (11) 1:55.
- Exodus-1861 by Jerome Coopersmith, story of the Abolitionist Rabbi David Einhorn (4) 2.
- Odyssey: Repeat Performance of Satan in Salem—the 1692 witchcraft trials (2) 5.
- Meet the Press: Jackie Robinson—guest (4) 6.
- All About Music (7) 10. American folk and country music from 1870 on.
- Movie: Top Banana with Phil Silvers (4)
- Late Show: Confidential Agent with Charles Boyer and Lauren Bacall (2) 11:15.

National Committee of the Communist Party Mourns the Loss of

EDWARD STRONG

Our Heartfelt Sympathy to his young courageous wife

AUGUSTA

and their children

New York State Communist Party

Mourns the deep loss of

EDWARD STRONG

Sincerest Condolences to

his wife

Augusta

and their 4 young children

Our Sincerest Sympathy to our Co-Worker

AUGUSTA

On the untimely death of HER DEAR HUSBAND

ED STRONG

DAILY WORKER OFFICE & EDITORIAL STAFF

EASTLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada's advance consent.

Canadian A. D. P. Heeney made an unscheduled call on President Eisenhower to draw his personal attention to the note which Canada sent.

Heeney told reporters that he emphasized to Eisenhower the grave importance which the Canadian government and people attach to the Norman case.

President Eisenhower at his news conference and Acting Secretary of State Christian A. Herter in a formal vote to Canada, disclaimed responsibility for the subcommittee's publication of the controversial transcript.

In the joint statement which they tried to withdraw, Eastland and Jenner replied that "the State Department did not and could not disclaim" the Senate group's action.

"The truth is," they said, "that . . . the transcript was cleared for publication by the State Department. The release was then approved by every member of the subcommittee except one senator who was ill. . . ."

"The State Department informed the subcommittee it had already checked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and had corroborated the truth and accuracy of the subcommittee's information and evidence."

Eastland gave this explanation of wanting the statement pulled back:

He said it was originally prepared yesterday for release last night but that in the meantime President Eisenhower commented on the Norman case at his weekly news conference.

"He (Eisenhower) said it ought to be dropped and we killed it (the statement)," Eastland said.

It was understood today that Robert F. Cartwright, deputy to Scott McLeod, chief of the State Department Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, attended a March 12 Senate subcommittee meeting and told committee members he saw nothing in testimony concerning Norman by John K. Emerson, deputy chief of the U. S. Embassy in Lebanon, which would tend to hurt relations with Canada. This, according to one informed source, apparently was taken by the subcommittee as meaning the State Department had no objection to publication of the entire transcript.

PASSPORTS

(Continued from Page 2)

committee, accepted the article "for the committee's files."

Questions to Wiggins from Senators John Kennedy (D-Mass) and Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) clearly indicated sympathy for the editor's viewpoint. Diplomatic recognition was not a necessary pre-condition for sending reporters to the Chinese mainland it was brought out.

Gerson's testimony brought forth a barrage of questions from Sen. Fulbright, who was joined in the interrogation by a late-comer in the hearing room, Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind). Fulbright expressed curiosity that a Daily Worker editor should be interested "in defending constitutional rights" and sought to imply that there was something contradictory in the situation. Gerson countered by offering to place in the committee's records the text of the Communist Party's Constitution. Sen. Green accepted this constitution, but only for the committee's files.

Fulbright's wanderings into the fields of communist theory and other issues finally brought a gentle reproof from chairman Green, who said that Fulbright's questions were "irrelevant."

"But," Fulbright remonstrated, "this is the first time a Daily Worker editor and an admitted Communist has ever appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee."

Capehart then sought to lead the witness through questions on communism and socialism. The final colloquy went thus:

CAPEHART: Then you want to

change our form of government from a representative government to a communistic government?

GERSON: What we want is a far more representative government where the oil monopolies will have no effect on the U.S. Senate.

There was a snort from the press tables at that point and Capehart ceased.

Under questioning by Fulbright, Gerson said that he is and has been a Communist. He said he normally would not answer the question if he had been subpoenaed and were under oath. None of the witnesses was sworn today.

Gerson said he did not advocate overthrow of the American Government by force or violence but hoped that a "socialist" order could replace it by peaceful means.

Under further questioning, he said he was not an authority on restrictions by the Soviet Union on travel by Soviet correspondents, but if the Soviet Union does not advocate complete freedom of travel for newsmen as the Daily Worker does, "they should," he said.

The United Press position on the ban against newsmen was set forth in Bartholomew's statement, which was presented by Frandsen.

Frandsen pointed out that representatives of the United Press made repeated trips into the Soviet Union prior to U.S. recognition in 1933.

On the question of "protection" of American correspondents in China, which the State Department cannot now offer, Frandsen said the United Press has able reporters who would be willing to take that risk.

He noted that protection afforded by a passport is not always effective, and cited the case of U.P. correspondent Gene Symonds, who was beaten to death by a mob in Singapore two years ago.

UAW

(Continued from Page 1)

on the convention floor, both among the backers of the majority and minority.

The Administration-backed report, also endorsed by the Union's recent national skilled trades conference, would enable the skilled crafts, white collar workers or technicians to obtain direct representation in the bargaining bodies; and to vote on ratification of the terms affecting them and even strike as a group on matters affecting them specifically. Supplementary agreements affecting such groups, too, would be negotiated where their number warrants authorization of such pacts.

The Administration's plan also provides for considerable adjustment to meet the changes brought by automation and other technological changes, which Woodcock pointed out are displacing a large percentage of the production workers; bringing new skills into existence and greatly increasing the number of technologists and other white-collar workers.

He warned the union must find ways to organize the non-production workers, who in aircraft already number 50 percent and in the auto field 31 percent.

The minority report opposes any basic change. It expresses mainly a fear of concessions to craft unionism.

John DeVito, president of Local 45, Cleveland, said his local "bent backwards" to meet the complaints of the skilled workers, but "there is one thing we can't stomach in the majority report, and that is the right of the skilled workers to vote and strike by themselves." He said the solution of the problem is not division within the union.

Some of the speakers of the minority expressed fear that the skilled want more money at the expense of the production workers. One among them warned that con-

cessions to the skilled would fan the rebellion of the skilled to a flame."

There was probably more interest on the issues debated this afternoon than on any previous ones. Many on both sides of the debate commented privately that the issue is "full of dynamite."

Last night's elections for 19 regional directors who make up the board resulted in only one change, the replacement of Norman Seaton of the southern district by E. T. Michael of Hagerstown, Md., as in the past, the board remains all-white.

With the convention nearing its scheduled end, it still has before it many of the major resolutions, notably on speedup, the runaway plant evil, civil rights, civil liberties and international affairs.

BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

drop in the bucket." She called attention to Junior High School 258 in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area, which is almost entirely Negro and is "notorious for the lack of teaching staff, inadequate equipment and meager curriculum."

"One of the major factors holding back a real integration of this school," she said, "is the lack of standards. While we support the demand for the immediate integration of JHS 258, we consider the failure of the Board of Education to raise standards a further obstacle to achieving the maximum unity of Negro and white parents around this vital question."

"The time for such integration throughout the city is NOW—not years or months hence."

Mrs. Gladys Harburger, president of the United Parents Association, told the Board of Estimate: "It is incredible that a budget could be proposed that increases class size in average elementary schools. In this area the budget goes backward, not forward."

Mrs. Robert E. Rothenberg, chairman of the Education Committee of Women's City Club of New York, declared: "Again this year we regret to see that the budget makes little provision for expansion of the remedial reading program at all educational levels."

Although Board of Education requests for the High School Division were "the barest minimum," the funds asked were "sheared drastically," Mrs. Mildred Bracher, of the city-wide High School Parents Council, protested.

Dr. Otto Klitgord, president of New York City Community College, objected that the Mayor had provided no money in the budget for promotions of the present faculty. He said lack of this money would lead to a "serious blow to professional morale" when compounded with lack of provision for equal adjustments with other branches of the city's education program.

Adjustments upwards of salary scales for teachers in city colleges was urged on the Mayor by Dr. Joseph B. Cavallaro, chairman of the Board of Higher Education. Superintendent of Schools William Jansen made a quiet plea for more funds and suggested his staff should meet with the Mayor to try to work out greater appropriations for the Board of Education.

The Mayor blamed the smug appropriations for increased salaries for teachers on failure of the State to grant the city's request for additional educational aid. He assured those who came to the hearing that "all worthwhile suggestions" would be "carefully reviewed by this Board before a final decision is reached."

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

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Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Friday, April 12, 1957

Cards and Athletics
held most improved

The St. Louis Cardinals and Kansas City Athletics, from the "show me" state of Missouri, are likely to show 'em the most improved teams in the major leagues this year.

Detroit (fifth in the American League) and Pittsburgh (seventh in the National) are good bets to make wide strides up the standings but in the matter of face-lifting both bow to the representatives from Missouri.

A distant fourth last year, the Cardinals are making noises like pennant contenders. Kansas City, last by a wide margin a year ago, has high hopes of jumping two notches to sixth with a flock of new hands picked off in trades.

"We're going to surprise the public and those seers who insist we belong in the cellar again," said owner Arnold Johnson of the Athletics. "We have a five-year plan at Kansas City and in our third year the 1957 goal is sixth place. By 1958, we hope to get results from our farm clubs for further improvement and by 1959 we'll be on our way in the first division."

After a cellar finish in the American League last season, the A's moved into the trade mart, particularly with the Yankees and Tigers, and added new faces where they hurt the worst—pitching.

From the Yankees, Johnson bagged pitchers Tom Morgan, Mickey McDermott, Rip Coleman and rookie Frank Urban, giving up Bobby Schantz and Art Ditmar. He grabbed a pair of fading veterans from the Tigers—Virgil Trucks and Ned Carver—on the theory a change of scenery might help.

Three additional Yankees, shortstop Billy Hunter, outfielders Irv Noren and Bob Cerv, figure to do their bit to help the A's escape the cellar.

"It's too early for us to get much help from our farms," said Johnson. "But it won't be long. After all, we've got 18 full-time scouts

and five part-timers. They can't all be lousy."

The Cardinals, who finished fourth last year a total of 17 games back of Brooklyn, are ceaseless personnel shufflers under restless Frank Lane.

Frantic Frank misses young Bill Virdon, the classy outfielder he let slip in a deal with Pittsburgh last year, but he is bubbling over the power he added in a trade for the veteran Del Ennis of the Phillies.

To bolster his pitching, Lane added Sam Jones and Jim Davis

from the Cubs as well as knuckleballer Hoyt Wilhelm of the Giants. Eddie Miksis, another ex-Cub, can fill in most anywhere in the infield or outfield to spell a tiring veteran.

Two factors could cancel out the Cardinal hopes: a weakness in center field and the pitching of Wilmer (Vinegar Bend) Mizell, off to bad start this spring. Lane, however, is unlikely to tolerate either condition over-long before hustling up some help via trades. The Cardinals, for all their anticipated improvement, will need a miracle to bounce past Brooklyn, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, who led them home handily in 1956.

But the Athletics have about convinced the experts they're due for a climb out of the cellar at least to seventh and perhaps, as Johnson hopes, to sixth.

The makings of future champs

BOSTON, April 11.—Sixteen-year-old Vincent Shomo of New York City was back at his books today after winning the "Best Boxer" award of the National AAU boxing championships.

Shomo, a George Washington high school junior who brought his textbooks along for the three-day round of competition, earned the honor hands down on the strength of a tko victory in the 139-pound final at the Garden last night.

The slim Negro knocked rugged Joel Patrick of Indianapolis, Ind., down twice before the referee stopped the three-round bout at 0:58 of the final round.

Shomo, who has been boxing since he was six, also had a tko triumph in his quarter-final bout Tuesday night and posted a decision win to gain the final.

Shomo also proved he could take a punch by weathering Patrick's overhand lefts and rights. Patrick fractured his opponent's jaw in his semi-final, stopping Lucius Allen of New York at one-minute flat of the first round on a righthander.

Shomo led his New York City mates to the team title, defending 112-pound champion Albert Pell and 125-pounder Rubin Pizarro also taking crowns home to the "big city."

The only other team to win more than one divisional title in the

competition from 112 pounds to heavyweight was the Ohio entry. Don Hullinger of Lima captured the 147-pound laurels with an unanimous decision over Willie Moran of Louisville, Ky., while Elex Ford of Youngstown took the 165-pound title with an unanimous decision over George Cruz of Belle Fourche, S. D.

The southpaw Pell's win came on the basis of his lightning speed and jabbing left as he scored an unanimous decision over scrappy Bob Le Febvre of Winooski, Vt., who was fighting for the Albany, N. Y. team.

Pizarro outpointed aggressive, hard-hitting Louis Eggleston of Detroit, showing power in both hands in doing so.

Boston heavyweight Lee Williams, a father of three children, outslugged Jim McCarter, the only defending champion in the 69th annual competition, Williams, who had one of the tourney's two knockout wins during 79 bouts, came from behind to upset the Seattle, Wash., lad on an unanimous decision after being outscored in the first round.

Stylist Dennis Moyer of Portland, Ore., brother of boxing promoter Tommy Moyer, gave the night's best exhibition of boxing in taking the 156-pound title.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

SEPTEMBER IN APRIL

SPRING WEATHER around New York city has been real capricious. You don't know whether to expect cold, rain, chill, sleet, mist, fog or else a mild balmy day with the sun shining bright. But one thing is certain this weekend—the Yankees and Dodgers will take up where they left off in September, meeting in annual exhibition contests this Saturday and Sunday.

The World champions and the National League King wind up their spring tour and tune up for the official opening of the season Tuesday, playing at Ebbets Field tomorrow and Yankee Stadium Sunday.

TALKING about the spring exhibitions: While it doesn't mean anything, current standings in the spring circuit show Cleveland on top in the American League with 17 games won and 12 lost. The Yankees follow at 15-13; Chicago next, 14-15, and Baltimore fourth, 12-17. Washington, Kansas City, Boston and Detroit trail in that order.

AT this moment Pittsburgh has the best record in the National League, 18-8; Milwaukee second 18-10; Cincinnati third 18-12; and the Giants fourth, 17-13. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis and Chicago follow.

Not So Fast Boys?

It's a little late, but young Tony Anthony, who chilled Chuck Speiser last Friday and earned a shot at lightweight champ Archie Moore in June, looked real impressive. The lean and slender 22-year-old Harlemite has the power, the grace, the poise and the speed to possibly become next lightweight champ. However, that estatic build-up following his third-round knockout of the highly-rated Speiser, seems a little premature. Some are even touting him as a potential threat to his friend and heavyweight champ, Floyd Patterson. Not so from this corner. Floyd has his own development problems, being an early-age champ, but there's no one close to him right now except maybe Eddie Machen.

Louis and Independence

Hogan (Kid) Bassey, a 24-year-old Nigerian featherweight, arrived in New York Wednesday with three ambitions—to defeat Miguel Berrios and get a championship match with Cherif Hamia; to win the featherweight crown as an independence gift to his country, and, to meet his boyhood idol, Joe Louis.

Bassey opposes Berrios April 16 in Washington, D. C. in a featherweight elimination bout to find a successor to retired champion, Sandy Saddler. At a press conference in offices of the International Boxing Club on arrival, Bassey immediately expressed his desire to meet former heavyweight champ Louis.

"I'll give anything to meet him," the Nigerian boxer said, explaining he first became interested in fighting, reading about Joe in newspapers.

"I'll introduce you first chance I get," Bassey's U.S. representative, Jersey Jones, promised. "Louis is around here a lot and you'll meet him pretty soon."

The articulate, five-foot three-in. fighter said he hopes to be victorious in his American debut, "but all I know about Berrios is what I have read in newspapers and boxing magazines. I read he has an aggressive, crowding style and I like to fight men like that." "It's an odd thing," he added, "a couple of years ago I read about Berrios in a magazine and I thought to myself 'this one is good and maybe some day I will fight him' and here I am."

Bassey describes himself as a "combination boxer and puncher." His record includes 63 fights, 52 wins, 10 losses and one draw. He has scored 14 knockouts. He won the British Empire featherweight title in 1955, knocking out Billy Kelly in the eighth round at Belfast, Ireland.

His strong patriotic ambition was expressed when he said: "I must win a title for my country. In 1959 Nigeria, like Ghana, will become an independent commonwealth in the British Empire. . . . When Nigeria celebrates its independence I want to be world's featherweight champion."

TV baseball 'spectacular' Sat.

A hour- and -a-half television "spectacular," replete with baseball heroes, movie stars, and movies of famous moments on the diamond, will salute the coming baseball season this Saturday night.

With movie actor Gene Kelly as host, the show will be carried via NBC from 9 p.m. (EST) to 10:30 p.m.

Four "Hall of Fame" stars, plus "Most Valuable Players" Mickey Mantle and Don Newcombe, and perfect-game pitcher Don Larsen will be among the many baseball personalities featured on the program and famed stars of the past, Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson, and Walter Johnson will be seen in film clips of their playing days.

Here are some of the scheduled highlights of the show:

An interview by Kelly with MVP winners Mantle of the New York Yankees and Newcombe of the Brooklyn Dodgers; movies of famous world series catches made by Al Giofriddo, Willie Mays, and Sandy Amoros; movies of the last innings of Larsen's perfect game

for the Yankees in last year's World Series, plus Kelly's interview with Larsen; presentation of the "dream outfield of the last 20 years," made up of Joe DiMaggio, Ted Williams, and Stan Musial; appearances by Hall of Famers DiMaggio, Pie Traynor, Gabby Hartnett, and Lefty Grove; and numerous comedy and musical offerings.

Players from every major league club will be present. The cast includes:

Johnny Antonelli of the Giants, Ernie Banks of the Cubs, Bob Friend of the Pirates, George Kell of the Orioles, Ted Kluszewski of the Redlegs, Harvey Kueen of the Tigers, Ed Mathews of the Braves, Billy Pierce of the White Sox; Pee Wee Reese of the Dodgers, Robin Roberts of the Phillies, Herb Score of the Indians, Harry Simpson of the A's, and Eddie Yost of the Senators, with baseball commissioner Ford Frick as special guest.

The players who appear will be paid with color television sets, which they already have decided to donate to various hospitals.

STEP UP

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